

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY:—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON PROPRIETORS.—[Vol. 16, No. 6.—Whole No. 788.]

AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
If Paid in Advance.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 11, 1835.

Or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents,
After the expiration of 3 months.

The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Saturday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editors, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. Persons indebted to the Editors, may transmit to them through the Mail, at their risk—provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/3 cents for each continuance; but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, 50 cts. will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for constant insertion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.



Emporium of Fashion.

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton,
MILLINER
AND
MANTUA MAKER.

Has just received from New-York the Latest
Spring and Summer Fashions
FOR 1835.

EMBRACING

LADIES' MORNING, DINING, AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES' CAPS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

She flatters herself that, from a knowledge of her business acquired in ten years, and having made arrangements with one of the most fashionable Millinery Establishments in the City of New York, to supply her regularly with the latest fashions, she will be enabled to have her Millinery made up in a Superior Style, and on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. P. respectfully invites the Ladies of Salisbury, and the adjoining country, to call and examine, and assures them she will sell every article in her line on accommodating terms. She is prepared for Cleaning and Pressing Tuscan, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnets in the Northern Style.

Specimens of her work, both in Dressing and Making of Bonnets, and Dresses, may be seen at her Shop—Sign of the GREEN BONNET, two doors above Messrs Wheeler and Burns' Apothecary and Drug Store, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. Mrs. P. always keeps an assortment of Reasonable Ribbons on hand, and can supply, on reasonable terms, those who may wish Bonnets trimmed.

—(f— April 11, 1835.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....July 8, 1835

	cents.
Bacon, 11 a 12 Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple, 40 a 45 Nails,	8a 10
peach, 40 a 50 Oats,	25 a 30
Butter, 10 a 12 Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed, 4 Sugar, brown, 10 a 12 1/2	
clean, 14 do. loaf,	16 a 20
Coffee, 16 a 18 Salt,	112 a 125
Corn, 30 a 38 Tallow,	10
Feathers, 60 a 70 Tobacco,	80 a 100
Flour, 100 Whiskey,	30 a 35
Flaxseed, 100	
Linseed Oil, per gallon, 61 1/2	

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....June 30.

Bacon, 9 a 10 Iron,	4 1/2 a 5
Brandy, peach, 60 a 70 Molasses,	29 a 33
apple, 50 a 60 Nails, cut,	7 1/2
Beeswax, 21 a 22 Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee, 12 a 14 do. lump,	8 a 20
Cotton, 17 1/2 a 18 do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn, 85 a 90 Salt,	60
Flaxseed, 120 a 130 Wheat,	100 a 110
Flour, 600 a 700 Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers, 33 a 34 Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) June 25, 1835.

[Corrected Weekly, by LaCoste & McKay.]	
Bacon, 9 a 10 Nails and Brads,	7 1/2
Beeswax, 20 Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee, 13 a 16 do. lump,	14 1/2 a 16
Cotton, 18 a 20 do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn, 90 a 100 Salt, per sack,	350 a 375
Flaxseed, 100 a 120 do. bushel,	70 a 75
Flour, country, 600 a 700 Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
do. northern, 800 a 900 do. Rope,	10 a 12
Feathers, 34 a 37 Wheat,	100
Iron, 4 1/2 a 5 Wool,	20
Molasses, 30 a 38 Whiskey,	nonf.

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....July 2.

Bacon, 12 1/2 a 14 Lard,	11 a 12 1/2
Brandy, peach, 75 Molasses,	40 a 45
apple, 40 a 50 Mackerel,	800 a 950
Beeswax, 15 a 16 Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Coffee, 20 a 23 do. bushel,	75
Cotton, 17 a 18 Sugar, brown,	9 a 12 1/2
Corn, 112 1/2 a 123 do. loaf & lump, 16 a 25	
Cotton, 18 a 21 Tallow,	12
Flour, 800 a 850 Tea,	00 a 135
Iron, 5 a 6 Whiskey,	40 a 43

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.) July 4.

Bacon, 14 a 16 Flour, (N. Caro.) 000 a 000	
Brandy, peach, 75 a 00 (Cam. mill) 900 a 1000	
apple, 35 a 40 Iron,	00 a 01
Beeswax, 12 a 14 do. bushel,	12 a 15
Cotton, 17 1/2 a 18 Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn, 100 a 121 Whiskey,	50 a 00
Feathers, 30 a 50 Wheat, now,	100 a 12 1/2

NEAT WORK.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN would respectfully inform the Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other gentlemen of business, that they have now on hand, printed in a superior style, on the very best quality of paper, a large supply of

BLANKS,

Of almost every Description,

Which they will sell on very moderate terms. To those who become regular customers—get all their Blanks of us—a very considerable reduction will be made from our regular price. Any Blanks that we may not have on hand, will be printed to order on very short notice. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention; and Blanks put up and forwarded in the safest and most expeditious manner.

JOB PRINTING.

They would likewise inform Merchants and others, that, having an assortment of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c., which is probably unsurpassed by any in the State, they are prepared to execute all kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in a very superior style. Such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Labels, Way-Bills, for Stages, &c. &c. All orders executed with despatch.

Salisbury, June 27, 1835.

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

JEWELLER,

AND

SILVER-SMITH.

TAKES this method of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Making and Jewellery Business at his old stand, on Main Street, one door above the Store of Saml. Lumly & Son, and takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the public for the patronage which has been bestowed on him; and hopes that a more sedulous attention to his business will not fail to elicit a share of the patronage of the people, as heretofore—To make his establishment still more deserving of it, he has just received from the North, where was selected by a gentleman of taste and experience, a very extensive and superior assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

AND

Fancy Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Silver double cased and double bottomed Lever, Plain, and Hunting Watches; Gold, Silver, Plated, Bead, Silk, and Ribbon Guard Chains; Gold Keys and Seals; Gold, Plated, and other Guard Keys, Splendid sets of Topaz, Aquamarine, Agate, Swiss Painting, Cameo, Coral, Cornelian, and Jet Ear Rings, and Breast Pins; a variety of Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold Filagree and other Snaps, Catches, Bead Bags; Coral Beads; Silver Thimbles; Gold, Silver, and Shell Links, and Collar Buttons; a fine assortment of Studs; Music Boxes; Silver Plated and Bead Purses, Silver Spoons, Silver and Steel Spectacles, white and green; Scissors; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads; Silver Tooth Picks and Tweezers; Gentlemen's Pocket Dirks; and Dark Knives; Ladies Silver Fruit do.; Silver Butter do.; Silver, and Silver plated Scabbard Dirks; Damascus best Wire Twist and brass barrel pocket Pistols; and a great variety of other Fancy Goods.

Watches and Clocks repaired with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch; warranted to perform, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction—Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

—(f— Salisbury, May 23, 1835.

TAILORING.

Benjamin Fraley respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, in the Town of Salisbury, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Courthouse, adjoining the Storehouse of Wm. Murphy, where he is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in a very superior style—in the most fashionable style, and warranted to fit well, and on very moderate terms, at short notice. All Orders from a distance will be most faithfully attended to according to order. Produce will be received in payment for work.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors of New York and Philadelphia, he would take a pleasure in teaching, or giving instruction to any Tailors wishing instruction in the art of Cutting; and any one wishing the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, can receive them by giving timely notice to Benjamin Fraley, Salisbury, N. C.—Letters postage paid.

Salisbury, June 13, 1835.

Stone Cutting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he is now carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, six and a half miles South of Salisbury. He assures Gold-miners, Millers, and all interested in his business, that he will, on the shortest notice, furnish them with GOLD-GRINDERS and MILL-STONES, of the very best grit, and on cheap terms, executed in a style surpassing any other work of the kind done in this State. Also, Tomb-Stones, Window-Sills, Door-Sills, &c., kept constantly on hand. Mill-Stones, heretofore costing from \$35 to \$40, he will now make for \$25 or \$30. Gold-Grinders heretofore costing \$25 he will cut for \$20. Window-Sills costing \$4 for \$2. Door-Sills the same. He only asks a trial of his work—being assured that he can give the most entire satisfaction.

JOHN HOLDSOUSER.

May 23, 1835.

Spring & Summer Fashions, FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 9, 1835.—1y.

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—1f

A CLERK WANTED.

ONE that is industrious and attentive to business, and can come well recommended. For further particulars, apply at THIS OFFICE. July 4, 1835.

Prospectus

Of a Monthly Magazine to be entitled "The Southern Literary Journal," to be Published in Charleston, South Carolina.

WHILE numerous Literary Periodicals are issued from the American Press, and liberally patronized, it has been a subject of general regret, that, since the discontinuance of that able work, the Southern Review, there has been no Magazine establishment in South Carolina, affording a suitable medium through which the opinions of our best writers might be brought to bear directly and usefully upon the public mind. It is with a view to meet the demand that the publication of this Journal is proposed, and that the general and substantial support of the citizens of the South is respectfully solicited.

The proposed Magazine will consist of Original Communications on Literary and Scientific subjects, of notices of recent publications, particularly in the department of light or fugitive Literature, of popular Tales, suggested by historical and local associations, of Poetry, and Political Intelligence. Its columns are intended to afford a vehicle for the free, but temperate discussion of all questions, which, from their importance, interest, or attraction, are deserving of the attention of an enlightened community. If it shall become what its name imports, a Journal of strictly Southern Literature—if it serve to place upon record a true account of the opinions, feelings, and general tone of thinking of an enthusiastic and high minded people—if, under the enlivening inspiration of the *genius lair*, and with the approving smiles of the generous and the fair, and the concurrence and effective aid of the learned and talented men among us, it shall contribute in any small degree, to secure for the South that elevated Literary position to which it is entitled, and which it is capable of maintaining, its design will then be fully accomplished.

This work will be conducted by the Subscriber, as assisted by several literary gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to contribute constantly and liberally to its columns, who are interested in its success, and who think the present a favorable period for the commencement of such an enterprise. It will be printed in an octavo form, on fine paper, in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to authorize its publication. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at five dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number. Charleston, 1835. DAN. K. WHITAKER.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cheraw Gazette.

THE subscribers propose publishing, on or about the first of November next, a weekly newspaper, in Cheraw, intended to meet the wants of the town and the country around.

We shall endeavor to be accurate in publishing the Prices Current and Commercial Intelligence; and diligent in selecting other topics common in a country paper; and particularly such as may promote the cause of Religion, Temperance, and the public good.

The Gazette will be published on an Imperial Sheet, and will cost \$3 00 per annum, if paid within three months, and \$3 50 if paid after that time.

The paper will be continued at the option of the publishers, until all arrears are paid.

JOHN C. COIT.

Cheraw, May 28.

JOHN WRIGHT.

MECKLENBURG CELEBRATION.

From the Charlotte Journal.

ORATION.

Delivered at the Mecklenburg Celebration, on the 20th of May, 1835, by FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Esq.

MY RESPECTED AUDIENCE:

Had the Committee, appointed for the purpose of selecting some person to address you on this occasion, consulted either my ability or your gratification, the choice would have fallen upon one more distinguished in public life and more capable of imparting additional interest to the subject by the beauty of his style and the power of his eloquence. The selection, however, having been made, a refusal to comply with the request of the Committee would have proved the individual who now has the honor of addressing you recreant to those feelings which should fill the bosom of every American citizen, much less of one who claims as his residence this birth-spot of American Independence.

But what means this immense assemblage? Why this glitter of arms and military array? Whence this collection of bright eyes and beaming countenances?—Why have the distinguished and honored men of the land graced with their presence this humble village? Why has this little band of patriots shaken off, for a time, the infirmities of age, and attended, at least for once more before their heads shall be laid low in the grave, this public festival? Have we met to celebrate the birth of some infant whose brow, by the right of primogeniture, is to be decorated with the royal diadem, and who will govern with despotic sway the slaves who reject its appearance in the world? Have we assembled to exult at the successful campaign of some military chieftain, who now claims as the reward of his services the sway of imperial power? No! None of all this. We have met together for a purer, a holier purpose. In proportion as the aspiration of patriotism exceed in purity the involuntary plaudits of slavery, or as the breathings of veneration and gratitude surpass in holiness the sighs extracted by the torture, so far do the feelings which on this occasion cause your "cheeks to grow pale and your hearts to beat quick," excel those created by the joy of regal births or the flattering attentions paid to imperial power.

We have assembled to commemorate an event, distinguished alike by the patriotism in which it was conceived—its daring boldness—the suffering under which it was supported, and the successful perseverance with which it was sustained—to recall to our memory the feelings and actions of those who, in a moment of imminent peril, dared subject themselves to the displeasure, and declare themselves independent of the most powerful nation on earth, and who proclaimed to the world, let others do as they may, as for us, we will die as freemen rather than live as slaves. In order to form a proper estimate of the patriotic and independent feelings by which our forefathers were actuated, in taking that important step in the revolutionary history of our country, it may be necessary, in a brief manner, to allude to some of the events with which it was immediately connected. Our ancestors left their native country under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress on their minds the fundamental principles of Saxon liberty—among which, none was more important in itself, or more strenuously insisted on by the various advocates of constitutional reform, than that "no people could be legally taxed by an assembly in which they were unrepresented."

In violation of this admitted principle of Great Britain determined, for the first time, in 1765, by that most odious system of taxation, a stamp duty, to collect a revenue from the American colonists. This law passed apparently to test the American feeling, was received with universal execration, by a people who had braved the dangers of the ocean, to seek in a foreign land, religious tolerance and political freedom. Its execution was openly resisted, and the officers by whose instrumentality it was to be carried into effect, treated with every indignity and contempt. This violent opposition, together with a change of ministry in the British councils, produced a repeal of the stamp act, but to be revived under other ministerial auspices in a different form. Duties, to be paid upon their arrival in the American ports, were imposed upon a variety of articles imported into the colonies. In the mean time, a spirit of inquiry on the subject of their political privileges had spread among the colonists, and they soon understood this evasive scheme to violate their chartered rights.—The indignant spirit of freedom was aroused in their breasts, and they determined at all hazards to resist the attempt, by this despicable artifice, to obtain that which the Parliament did not dare openly to demand. Again the British Government relented, and the duties were all repealed, except that of three pence a pound on tea—as if that spirit of resistance which had been excited among the colonists, by a violation of the immutable principles of liberty, could be appeased by the paltry sacrifice of pounds, shillings, and pence. In vain had the prophetic thunderbolts of Chatham, the persuasive eloquence of Burke, urged upon Parliament the impolicy and ill consequences of retaining even this small duty, while the violation of constitutional liberty remained. The colonists, in a spirit of conciliation, argued against its right, petitioned for its repeal, and remonstrated against its execution.—Their arguments were unheeded, their petitions spurned, their remonstrances disregarded, and, in the spleen of petty pride, unbecoming a great nation, the British Parliament determined, by force of arms, to attempt the execution of this odious law. The mother, who should have nourished the infant in her arms, was found preparing to compel its obedience, or force its destruction, by the aid of a mercenary and hireling soldiery. Thus a spark, which one drop of the waters of conciliation might have quenched, was fanned into ignition, until its flames extended over the colonies, and burst forth in the blaze of that revolution which resulted in the loss of the brightest jewel that decorated the British crown. A speck in the horizon, which the faint

est breeze of hope might have dissipated, was permitted to increase until it covered the whole firmament; and, by the mutterings of its thunder, gave token of an approaching storm, from which after years of gloom and despondency, the Sun of our National Glory was destined to burst forth with brilliant effulgence.

In this emergency of their affairs, the Americans held meetings over the country to take measures for resisting, at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth, this outrage upon their political rights and peaceful possessions. The excitement of the public mind was increased, and the feelings of parental love, which our forefathers bore for the mother country, were lost in the indignation of insulted patriots. Still, opposition to an unjust law and a redress of grievances were the only avowed objects of the colonists. Scarce a whisper of separation and independence was suffered to escape, save in the secluded room of some bold statesman, or in the tent of the indignant warrior. He who, in public, would have dared to express sentiments having such a tendency, would probably have been ridiculed as a political fanatic or treated as a traitorous rebel. Amid the existence of such feelings, the first drop of American blood was shed on the plains of Lexington. It was the blood of an infant, flowing from a wound inflicted by a mother's arm—the talisman to open and united resistance, which spread through the country with electrical rapidity. To arms! To arms! was the birth-cry of our national existence. At such a time, and under such circumstances, at the request of the leading Whigs of the county, and at the particular order of Col. Thomas Polk, a Convention of the citizens of Mecklenburg, then including Cabarrus, consisting of two from each Captain's company, was called to take into consideration the public affairs of the country. They met at this place on the 19th of May, 1775; and, amid a vast concourse of people, who were drawn together on that interesting occasion, boldly entered into the consideration of the engraving subject—the attempt on the part of the mother country to make them less than freemen, little more than slaves. It was no schoolboy theme of declamation—no matter of mere expediency—no subject of mere theoretical discussion. On one side of the question were presented peace and prosperity, connected with abject submission to a law in opposition to the first principles of their political freedom—On the other the bloody conflict of battle—the ravages of unequal war; but, amid these clouds of darkness, shone the stars of liberty and independence. They knew that, in a contest with the mother country, theirs was the stripping, entering the lists to contend with the strength and maturity of manhood—the unarmed citizen—on the one side, and the well disciplined and well furnished soldier—the poor in open controversy with the rich. These thoughts must have filled the minds and occupied the discussions of that little band of patriot Whigs. But they needed not the responses of a Delphian oracle to direct them in their choice—What to them were the charms of peace or the blandishments of prosperity, if encircled by even the gilded chains of slavery? What to them the horrors of war, the bloody strife of battle, or the yearnings of penurious poverty, if by those means they were enabled to secure for their children the birth-right of freemen?—The spirit of liberty hovered over them, and implanted in each bosom a spark of that flame which burned in her own.—They felt and acknowledged its influence. The fears of the timid were dispersed—the scruples of the doubting removed—the daring of the bold increased, and in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, and the voice of their brother's blood, which called upon them from the plains of Lexington—trusting the issue to the God of battles and their own good arms, they boldly adopted and proclaimed, on the succeeding day, the resolutions which have just been read in your hearing. Thus, in the language of a recent historian of this event "while the sage of Monticello was pondering on the various projects of reconciliation with the mother country, and never for once looking beyond that desirable end; while Virginia, and even Massachusetts were continually avowing allegiance to the throne, and North Carolina herself, through the medium of her Congress, was declaring that independence was not her object, the people of Mecklenburg, with the sagacity of an honest and injured race, untutored in the craft of cunning politicians, recoiled at once on the power that oppressed them, and dissolved forever the unhallowed union of British domination and American allegiance." So far, indeed, had these bold Whigs anticipated the action, if not the feelings of the country on the subject of independence, that their delegate, when he arrived at Congress with a copy of their proceedings, was advised that the expressions contained therein were too warm—savoured too much of dissolution from the mother country, to render their presentation at that time either prudent or expedient. And these prudent motives, and the excitement of succeeding events, the Mecklenburg Declaration would have been overshadowed, and would have probably sunk into oblivion, but for the exertions of the descendants of those who participated in that important event. Let it be our duty to commemorate the annual return of this day in some manner calculated at once to show our admiration and gratitude, while at the same time we inculcate on the rising generation the importance of preserving in their purity the political rights for which our ancestors fought, bled, and died.

The Mecklenburg Declaration was not a mere sally of patriotic terms—a collection of threatening boasts where no act was to follow—no danger to be incurred—no deed to be performed.—The Whigs of this County always willingly entered the strife of battle, were ever found among the foremost in the contest, and were ever ready to offer up their treasure—to sacrifice their blood on the altar of their country's good. Scarce a battle was fought in the South in which their blood was not spilled, where their bones did not whiten the plain, and where their bravery did not aid in rendering the issue doubtful, or the victory triumphant. Her

vorite leader (Davidson) mingled his blood with his own native stream while defending its banks against the encroachments of the enemy. And another, (Thomas Polk), the son of the first prospector of the Mecklenburg Declaration, sacrificed his life while bravely aiding in the victory obtained on the plains of Eutaw. Here in this, the birth place of their independence, they were called upon to test the truth of the declaration, that in its support they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their most sacred honor—here many a patriot bled—here many a soldier, fighting in the ranks of liberty, fell. While opposing the entrance of the whole British forces under Lord Cornwallis into this place, one of the venerable patriots whom I now have in my eye (Gen. Joseph Graham) was cut down and left for dead.—Thank Heaven! he yet lives, and after sixty years is now present to witness the success of the event we now celebrate, and for the maintenance of which he so nobly contended. Even in this consecrated spot, the updo of the grave-digger occasionally strikes upon the mouldering remains of some person, which, from their situation and appearance prove, that they were deposited in the heat of battle or the hurry of pursuit—over whom his companions in arms

"Carved not a line, they raised not a stone,
But they left him alone in his glory."
But over whom, as the angel of liberty wept for one of her lost champions, she was consoled with the hope

"That if there be on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering, Heaven holds dear:
To the last liberty liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

And now to you, venerable band of the few surviving patriots who yet remain to remind us of the debt of gratitude we owe the soldiers of the revolution—in what language shall I express the feelings which on this day fill our bosoms when we look upon your whitened locks—your debilitated forms—your trembling limbs, mournful proofs that, in a few fleeting years, perhaps months, the sun of your existence must sink beneath the horizon of the grave! How express our admiration for that spirit of liberty which induced you to renounce your allegiance to tyranny, which aided you amid the clangour of arms and the clash of battle—which supported you under the most depressing circumstances, and which finally enabled you to triumph in a contest with the proud and wealthy mistress of the world. There are emotions of the soul so overpowering in their nature as to deprive us of the use of language—sensations of the mind of which silence is the true and only herald. To you, then, on this occasion—the silent tear—the heaving bosom must be the only evidence of feeling which the heart dictates, but the tongue refuses to utter. We can only wish that your declining life may be as peaceful and happy as it has been good and useful—that the principles of liberty for which you so nobly contended may descend unimpaired to the latest posterity; and, finally, that you may attain that heaven of rest in immortality in which we would fain hope many of your compatriots in arms are now reaping the joys of the blessed. While, however, the lamp of life yet flickers in its socket—before we yet lose sight of your venerable forms, we beseech you as the ancient patriarchs of the land to extend your hands over us, the children of your country—"to bless us and we shall be blessed."

Yes! we shall be blessed! We claim not for our country an exemption from the ordinary reverses which hitherto have attended the best institutions of man—but under the sanctity of your blessing, and aided by the prophetic eye of the imagination, we may look forward to the time when England shall have sunk beneath the weight of a constantly increasing public debt—when the volatile spirit of the French will lead them to despoil their beautiful country with the horrors of another revolution—before Spain shall have regained her former splendor and power—when the widely extended empire of Russia shall have separated on account of the incongruity of its several parts—when the Turkish crescent shall no longer wave over the walls of Constantinople—Then the eagle, our country's emblem—as he leaves his wings in the gulf of Mexico—as he swiftly follows the screaming hawk on the borders of our northern lakes—as he perches amid the branches of some tall cypress on the shores of the Atlantic—as he looks from his eyrie among the cliffs of the Rocky Mountains—will see flourishing cities, animated by the busy hum of trade—rivers bearing on their bosoms the immense productions of manufacturing and agricultural industry—canals and roads intersecting the boundless surface of our land—the country in its full extent under high cultivation—villages which make the landscape smile—the ocean's broad bosom whitened by the sails of our ships—above all, as he bonds his towering course along the banks of the Potomac—his eyes will pierce through the dome of the capital of this extended land, and will there see the collected wisdom of the country sagely engaged in the discussion of topics connected with its welfare—while around, father, much farther than his fierce eye can ken, a free, united, and happy people will be engaged in the peaceful pursuits of life.

"Still the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

From the New York Morning Herald.

—What charms!

What conjuration! and what mighty magic!

SHAMPEARE.

Adrian, the great magician, went through his series of miracles and transformations before a very fashionable audience at Niblo's Garden, on Tuesday evening. The Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, with a few office holders, took his seat on the right of the magician, at eight o'clock precisely, and Major Noah, with a few office seekers, the left—the former, satisfied that Adrian, great as he is, is no match for the magician at Washington; and the latter as warmly engaged in convincing the audience that Adrian as far outstrips the Vice President as \$25,000 does \$1,000.

It is as difficult to give our readers a clear idea of the feats of Adrian, through the medium of language, as it is to understand the powers and popularity of the Vice President himself. Adrian is a Frenchman, neat, tidy, talkative, sociable, polite, &c., &c., speaking always in French, which is translated by a fugleman on his left, as the Albany Argus or the Globe translates the springs of the great republican party, of which we are now an honorary member; thanks be to heaven we are no higher. Adrian asked for a handkerchief. A pretty woman with ash-blond hair (I like ash-blond) handed over one, elegantly embroidered. Adrian put it in a brown vase, then placed it on one side of the room. He waved his wand; the handkerchief came out at the other side of the room from another vase.

"Wonderful!" said the lady; "astonishing!" said a gentleman; "my good gracious!" said a young girl with blue eyes. "There!" said Major Noah to Cambreleng, "can your magician do that?" Cambreleng looked coolly through his spectacles; "that's nothing," said he. "I myself can make a thousand dollars go down in Philadelphia and come up a branch bank in Buffalo." "Doctor Townsend," said the Major, "what think you?" "I think with you, Major." "Then I give it up." "So do I," said the Doctor.

Adrian then asked for a watch; a watch; a watch. There was some hesitation, but at last a gentlemanly looking man handed over his watch. The magician put it into a long bronze tube, looking something like a champagne glass. Then he took a ramrod and rammed it hard down. "Oh! my pa's watch!" said a little boy. "Be still!" said his mother. Adrian then presented the tube at a small figure, like one of Laban's gods, enveloped in a cloak placed on the table. He fired; the report shook the house; the flash lightened the room; the watch was found safe and sound hanging around the neck of the little idol.

"My stars!" said a young lady in a pea-green bonnet; "have mercy on us!" said an old lady that took snuff; "bless my heart," said a widow, "don't kick my shins," exclaimed a young fellow. "There!" said Major Noah, to Cambreleng, "can the Vice-President do that?" "Phoo, phoo," said Cambreleng, "that is a flea-bite, Major; we can fire off a message from the White House at Washington, and make it come out 25,000,000 francs at the Tuilleries, in Paris." "Doctor Townsend," says the Major, "shall we give it up?" "What do you do, Major?" "I give it up." "So do I," said the Doctor.

The music sprang up. Smiles sat on every face. The Major was delighted; Cambreleng in raptures; the company in ecstasy. The music ceased. Adrian came forward, leading Madame Adrian with him, a fine buxom looking lady. She got up on the magical table; she stood like a statue. Adrian took a large what-you-call-it, and covered her up. It enveloped her about like a sort of Jonah's gourd. Adrian spoke a few words; waved his wand; removed the gourd, and lo! and behold!—Madame Adrian was not there. She had disappeared in a twinkling, without any visible sign of departure.

"My heavens!" said an old lady, "let us go home; we are not safe here. That man with the que in his league with the Evil one." The young ladies trembled; "look if he has a cloven foot!" The old fellows in spees spoke under their breath—"what a d—d strange thing that is!" "My stars!" exclaimed a young dandy, thrown of his guard for once, "I saw Madame this moment at the outer gate." "There, again, said Major Noah, in high glee, as soon as he could get in a word—"there again, Cambreleng, you, Kitchen, Magician, and all, can no more do that than you can fly." "Pshaw," said Cambreleng, "that is mere child's play. Look at the Post Office Department; was there not once a surplus of \$100,000 in the strong box, and is there not now \$500,000 less than nothing, charmed away in a twinkling?" "It is so," said the Major, in a melancholy tone. "Let us give it up, Doctor T." "Do you give it up, Major?" "I do, Doctor." "So do I, Major. And so he did, and so did we.

Those are only a few of the wonders performed by Adrian, the great Magician, at Niblo's. Go and see him one and all. He is to die next week.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR: The following letter was brought to me on the 14th inst., by Mr. Clayton of Ohio, who passed over this place in the balloon *Antarctic*, on his way to Patagonia. He fired a salute as he passed over Hamburg, which was taken by some for the explosion of a meteor, by others for an earthquake. If you deem it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it. Your's, &c. BOB SHORT.

LETTER FROM MISS JOHNSON TO MR. STEVENSON.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: Mamma (who does not write herself) bids me return to you the thanks of the family, for the interest which you took, and the influence which you exerted, in procuring Papa's nomination, by the Baltimore Convention, for the Vice-Presidency of the United States. I cannot command the language which would give to you an adequate idea of the gratitude which is felt by all our connections for these tokens of your kindness to us. A few anecdotes from the family circle will better exhibit our feelings towards you than any description that my poor pen could give. Papa, mamma, my two uncles, and my sister were seated round the tea table, enjoying a pleasant evening's *tele a tele*, when my little brother brought in the newspapers. Papa, as is his custom, seized the *Globe* first, and after perusing it for a moment, exclaimed, "My dear, I shall be nominated in preference to Rives; for I see that Stevenson is elected President of the Baltimore Convention."

"Bless de Lord!" ejaculated my mother, "I always said I loved Mr. Stevenson better than any body in de world, except my husband."

Sister Prissy and I could say nothing; but we poured forth tears of gratitude to the Convention and its venerable head.

Uncle Cuffy could not contain himself—He sprang up and began involuntarily to pat "Juba," as if his heart was in his hands, and his soul was in his feet.

But Uncle Cuffy was not so sanguine—not that he doubted your friendship, my dear sir, but because the experience of sixty years has taught him to rejoice at nothing which is not certain.

"Stop," said he, "bro'er Dick! Read dat ting agin; I want my own ear fo' hear um."

Papa then read over the whole proceedings.—When he had concluded—

"Well," said Uncle Cuffy, "Mas. Stevenson strait enough; but how he gwine to make all dem buckers-man do what he want um?"

"Oh," said Papa, "Cuffy, he will not influence them. This is not what I expect; but their choosing him, shows that they go for me."

"Ah, dat do way you work um, hay! Well, may be he work right; but I tell you now, you better not laugh before de fun come; for white man mighty unartin."

The same happy group happened to be assembled when the news of Papa's nomination arrived, and our transports were renewed with double intensity. Uncle Cuffy being now relieved from all doubt, in spite of his age, danced the "double shuffle" to Uncle Cuffy's "Juba." From that day to this, my dear friend, your name never fails to throw a grateful smile over the countenance of every member of our family. Rest assured, sir, that my dear

father will use his exalted station in strict subservience to the wishes of those who gave it. Mamma and sister join me in a kiss to you and your fair friends. With unspeakable love and gratitude, Your sincere friend, SILVY JOHNSON.

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.]

Monday, June 29, 1835.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the 32d Article of the Constitution, Mr. Fisher in the Chair; when Gen. Speight, Mr. Shober, and Mr. McQueen spoke against amending the section, and Mr. Rayner and Judge Gaston in favor of it. Before the latter gentleman had concluded his Address, Mr. Carson, from Burke, asked permission to move that the Committee rise and report progress, that the gentleman from Craven might to-morrow conclude his Address. Which motion being agreed to, the Committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee to whom was referred the 14th Resolution reported by the Committee of twenty-six, then reported the following Article, viz:

Sec. 1. That the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Superior Courts, and all other Officers of this State, (except Justices of the Peace, and Militia Officers,) may be impeached for wilful violation of any part of the Constitution, maladministration, or corruption. But judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State; but the party convicted may nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 2. That the House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment. That the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; and no person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence: And, upon the trial of an impeachment, the Chief Justice of this State shall preside; unless the Chief Justice be impeached, or from inability or other sufficient cause to be adjudged of by the Senate, he shall be excused by the Senate from presiding; then the Senate may appoint some other person to preside.

Tuesday, June 30, 1835.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Fisher in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday. Judge Gaston resumed his argument, and spoke for more than three hours. He was followed, on the same side, by Messrs. Carson, of Burke, Harrington, Daniel, and Mecon, and on the other side, by Messrs. Smith of Orange, and Seawell. Gen. Dockery spoke against any alteration of the article, but was willing to submit a separate amendment in relation to this matter, to be passed on by the people at the next August Elections.

While the Committee were in session, amendments were severally proposed by Messrs. Edwards, Daniel, Holmes, Jacobs, and Outlaw, for the purpose of ridding the Article as much as possible of its intolerant features. The whole of them were rejected, but it is considered unnecessary to insert them here, as they will no doubt be again proposed, after the question leaves the Committee and goes into the Convention. At last, an amendment, proposed by Gen. Wellborn, simply to strike out "Protestant" in the article, and insert "Christians," was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported the amendment to the Convention.

Wednesday, July 1, 1835.

Mr. Collins, from the sub-Committee to whom was referred the subject of Districting the State, for the purpose of choosing Senators and Members of the House of Commons, made a dictated Report, which was ordered to be printed.

The Convention then took up the Report of the Committee of the Whole, on amending the 32d Article of the present Constitution; and after some debate, questions were taken on the several amendments which had been unsuccessfully urged in the Committee of the Whole, in the following order:

By Mr. Edwards, who proposed striking out the whole section, and inserting the following words: "that all men having a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, all religious tests as qualifications for office, are incompatible with the principles of free Government."

Decided in the negative—Yeas 36, Nays 87.

By Gen. Jacobs, who proposed substituting for the article "That no persons who shall deny the being of God shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the Civil Department within this State, provided that the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State."

This motion was negatived—82 votes to 42.

Mr. Holmes proposed the following substitute: "That no person who shall deny the being of a God shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust, or profit, in the Civil Department within this State. The exercise and enjoyment of every religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall for ever be free to all persons in this State, provided the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse or justify practices incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State; and provided further, that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship."

This motion was negatived—78 votes to 46.

By Judge Daniel, who proposed the following Resolution.

Resolved, That it is expedient to remove the disqualifications for office contained in the 32d article, from all who do not deny the being of a God and an accountability to him for the deeds done in the body.

This motion was negatived—90 votes to 46.

By Mr. Outlaw, who moved to strike out of the Section the following orders: "or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State."

This motion was negatived—76 votes to 39.

And then the question was taken on the Resolution moved by Gen. Wellborn, and reported by the Committee of the Whole, which proposed to strike out of the original section the word *Protestant*, only, and insert the word *Christian*, so as to make the Section read, "No person who shall deny the

being of a God, or the truth of the Christian Religion, &c., shall be capable of holding any office, &c."

The Yeas and Nays on this question were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Andres, Bonner, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Biggs, Bailey, Bunting, Bitchett, Brodnax, S. P. Carson, Cradup, Cathey, Canaler, C. Chalmers, Calvert, J. McD. Carson, Collins, Daniel, Dobson, Elliott, Edwards, Forebee, Fisher, Franklin, Gaither, W. Gaston, Gilliam, A. F. Gaston, Gunn, Gaines, Gary, Gray, Giles, Gudge, Hill, Hall, Hodges, Huggins, Harrington, Jervis, E. Jones, Jacobs, King, Kelly, Macon, McMillan, McPherson, Marchant, Martin, Marsteller, Meares, Outlaw, Pipkin, J. W. Powell, Ruffin, Rayner, R. H. Ramsay, Roulhac, Swain, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Spaight, Shipp, Saunders, B. J. Smith, Tayloe, Troy, White, W. P. Williams, Welch, R. Williams, Wellborn, Young—74.

Nays—Messrs. Averitt, Arrington, Bowers, Branch, Boddie, Cox, Cooper, M. Chambers, Dockery, Faison, Gatling, Graves, Grier, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hutcheson, Halsey, Holmes, K. Jones, Joiner, Lea, McQueen, Marchant, McDaniel, Morehead, Montgomery, Moore, Norcum, Owen, A. Powell, Pearsall, Parker, J. Ramsay, Styron, Sugg, Stallings, J. Speight, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherrard, Shober, Spruill, Toomer, L. D. Wilson, Wooten, J. Wilson, J. W. Williams, Whitfield, Wilder—52.

Thursday, July 2, 1835.

Governor Branch, from the Committee appointed on the 2d Resolution, which directs a mode to be prescribed for the ratification of such amendments as may be recommended by the Convention, also so as directs the Convention to provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution, &c., reported in part, "That whenever a majority of the whole number of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the people, and the Governor shall, by proclamation, lay the same before the people six months before the ensuing election for members for the General Assembly; and if the two Houses of the General Assembly thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance, of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority, shall become a part of the Constitution."

Governor Branch, in making this Report, stated that he had made it by direction of a majority of the Committee; but that he should deem it his duty to make his protest against it when the Convention shall take it under consideration.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the 12th Resolution, to enquire whether any and what amendments may be proper in relation to the election of Governor, Mr. R. D. Spaight in the Chair.

The Resolution being read, Mr. Wilson moved that the freemen of this State qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, at the first election of members of the General Assembly after the ratification of the amended Constitution, shall vote for a Governor of this State for four years, and every four years thereafter.

Judge Daniel moved to amend the motion by inserting, that "it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the election of Governor, except that he shall be elected biennially, instead of annually."

On this motion considerable debate took place. It was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Skinner, Speight, McQueen, Macon, Sawyer, Edwards, and Gaston, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Giles, Cooper, and Jones. It was negatived, 72 votes to 46.

On motion of Mr. Giles, the term of election of Governor in Mr. Wilson's Resolution, was amended, by striking out *four* years as the term of office, and inserting *two*, which was carried—65 votes to 53.

The Committee then rose and reported the following Resolution to the Convention:

"The Governor shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected—he shall hold his office for the term of *two* years from the time of his installation, and until another Governor shall be elected and qualified—but he shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of six years."

The Resolution was passed—74 to 44.

Friday, July 3, 1835.

Mr. Collins, from the Committee, to whom was referred the 6th Resolution, with the amendment adopted by the Convention, (which directs that the individual Capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the State,) with instructions to draw up an Article to be incorporated in the amended Constitution, reported the following:

Sec. 1. Capitation-tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.

Sec. 2. All Free Males over the age of Twenty-one years, and under that of Forty-five, and all slaves over the age of Twelve years, and under that of Fifty, shall be subject to Capitation-tax. And no other persons shall be subject to such tax.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the Report of the Sub-Committee of Twenty-six, in relation to the formation of the Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of Members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bowers moved to amend the Report, by taking one Member from Surry and giving it to Ashe, so as to entitle Surry to two and Ashe to two, instead of giving one to the latter and three to the former, as reported. He said that this arrangement would be agreeable to the Delegates from Surry.

Mr. Collins, as Chairman, objected to the amendment. He said the Committee had been governed by principles in making their arrangement, and it would do to do to derange it, merely to gratify the individual wishes of gentlemen.

Mr. Williams, of Franklin, said, as a member of the Committee from which the Report emanated, he should go against any interference with their arrangement of Representation. In carrying out the principle laid down and acted upon, some Counties must necessarily suffer; but it was unavoidable, where such diversified interests are to be consulted.

Mr. Bowers replied. He did not wish to be understood as complaining of the operation of the rule, but his amendment was pressed on the score of mutual consent on the part of the counties interested. Owing to the peculiar situation of Surry, she was not only entitled to three Commons, but to a Senator, although her amount of taxation fell short of the ratio. Under these circumstances, it was but fair to transfer one Commoner to Ashe.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bowers was negatived.

Mr. Gaither moved to amend the Report by taking a member from Yancey and giving it to Burke county; and went into a statement to show that the amendment was founded in equity, and that Burke was clearly entitled to it on the ground of having the largest fraction.

Mr. Carson also enforced the reasonableness of the claim on the part of Burke, and stated that the Delegates from the two counties interested had had a friendly meeting and investigated the matter, and the conclusion was arrived at, that Burke was fairly entitled to it.

Mr. Smith, of Yancey, confirmed this statement. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Melchor moved to detach Montgomery from the 33rd Senatorial District, and add it to the 34th, so as to form a District out of Moore and Montgomery, and entitle Cabarrus to a Senator, by adding the excess from other counties.

This amendment was earnestly advocated by Mr. Gaines, and warmly opposed by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly said there was no identity of feeling between the people of Moore and Montgomery. There were hardly twelve persons in the one County that knew an equal number in the other. Montgomery and Cabarrus were properly united in a District—it was Dutch to Dutch—but if Moore and Montgomery were united, it would be Dutch to Scotch.

Mr. Gaines rejoined at some length, and demonstrated so clearly the propriety of Mr. Melchor's amendment that it was carried—58 to 40.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Committee then rose and reported the Report to the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the amendments separately, and agreed to the whole of them as made in Committee; not without an effort, however, on the part of Messrs. McDaniel and Kelly, to reverse the decision of the Committee in regard to the detaching of Moore from Cabarrus.

Mr. Kelly made also an unsuccessful attempt so to amend the Report, as that the excess of Federal numbers in Moore, Cumberland, and Montgomery, might be retained in those counties, and form a District to elect a member to the House of Commons.

The Report having been concurred in, Mr. Giles moved its reference to a Select Committee, to draw the necessary Articles for carrying into effect the provisions of the Report. Agreed to.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A correspondent of the New York Enquirer mentions, that it is positively said in Paris that General Bernard will be sent here, accompanied by the Counsellor of State, M. Pichon, to settle all difficulties between this Government and France.

Young D'Israeli, the author of "Vivian Grey," was dreadfully annoyed by O'Connell in a speech at Dublin, and called on young O'Connell to fight for his father. Morgan declined, and there the matter rests.

The beautiful daughter of General Sir Colquhoun Grant, during her father's absence at Poole, (for the representation of which borough he is a candidate,) eloped with Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, son of the all-accomplished Tom Sheridan, and brother of Mrs. Norton, the authoress. The lady's fortune is upwards of £100,000 sterling per annum.

It is related, in Bulwer's "France," that at the battle of Jemappé, Dumourier had for his aide-de-camp, two of the most beautiful, the most accomplished young women in the society of the time. Equally chaste and warlike, these modern Camillas felt a veneration for the profession of arms—they delighted in the smoke of the cannon and the sound of the trumpet. Often, a General told me, in the most desperate crisis of the battle, he has heard their slender voices reproaching flight and urging to the charge: "On allez-vous, soldats! ce n'est pas la honte! En avant! suivez!" and you might have seen their waving plumes and amazonian garb amidst the thickest of the fire.

News from Mexico, to the 18th May, had been received at New York. The Mexican authorities were adopting arbitrary measures in Texas. Messrs. Boyd and Lee, American merchants, had been imprisoned and harshly treated at Matamoros for a quarrel with the Parish Priest. The *Atlatlapas* Gazette of the 6th June, states, that in a difficulty with the Mexican troops at Guadalupe, six citizens of the United States had been killed. The Americans rescued, by force, an American citizen who had been incarcerated for insulting a Mexican officer. The settlers in Texas seem to forget that they are under Mexican authority, and by their own choice.—*Charleston Mercury*.

From the Salem Reporter, of July 4.

Hail Storm.—A severe storm, accompanied with rain and hail, passed over this place on the afternoon of Saturday last, much to the destruction of our flourishing gardens, particularly in the northern part of the village, where the storm raged more furiously, and the hail fell more abundantly. Strange as this may be to relate, (the distance between the two extremes of Salem being little more than half a mile) yet such is the fact. In parts of the surrounding country, we are informed, destruction's devastating hand was experienced more severely. Great loss will be sustained by many of our industrious farmers, whose fields of grain have suffered extensively. Many wheat and oats fields are almost completely destroyed, and corn is greatly injured. Fruit orchards have also suffered severely, the fruit being beat down, and many trees uprooted. Some of these airy pebbles were of the size of partridge eggs.

We have not been able to ascertain the comparative extent of this destructive visitation: It proceeded from the north-west, assuming a winding course through the counties of Stokes, Guilford, to the "Troublesome Iron Works," in Rockingham, from whence we have no further information.—Here it embraced several miles in width.

We learn, from a correspondent that, on the 11th ult., *James Johnston* and *Charles Sneed*, of Surry county, in the act of returning home from a groshop, where they had been complying too freely with the rules of the house, became infuriated, originating from a dispute between them, which ended in Johnston's stabbing Sneed severely, in several places, causing his bowels to become visible, &c. Surgical aid being administered in season, Sneed is likely to recover. Johnston has been apprehended, and lodged in Rockford jail to await his trial.

Petersburg Rail-Road Stock.—This Stock is on the rise. Thirty shares have been sold at \$110, equal to \$125, with the dividends. Sales of Fredericksburg Rail Road Stock have been made, in Richmond, at \$107 10.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, July 11, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS
The Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, and BURTON CRAIG, and RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Esq., are candidates to represent this (Rowan) district in the next Congress of the United States.

The sixtieth Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated on the 4th instant, in this town, by a meeting of the Rowan County Temperance Society. The Society with the Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies, ten in number, and a numerous company of spectators assembled in Mr. Vogler's Grove. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lockridge; the journal of proceedings at the last meeting were read and the Delegates of the Auxiliary Societies presented themselves. The Declaration of Independence was read with great distinctness by C. L. Torrence Esq., and an Oration appropriate to the occasion as the Birthday of our country's freedom, and as the annual meeting of the Temperance Society was pronounced by Gen. James Cook. The opinions of several of the physicians of this county were then read disapproving of the use of ardent spirits. The Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were chosen, and after several resolutions and votes of thanks, the society adjourned.

VIRGINIA—THE PRESIDENCY.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, on the 15th of last month, assembled for the purpose of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, and adopting such other measures as should be deemed proper to defeat the Baltimore Humbug scheme for fixing the succession, the following Resolutions were passed:

1. "Resolved, That we will support Hugh L. White as the candidate for the next Presidency of the United States, and will use every honest and honorable means to sustain his election to that office.

2. "Resolved, That we propose P. P. Barbour as a suitable person for the Vice Presidency of the U. States."

Resolutions were also passed appointing Committees to take the necessary steps in that County to promote the election of Judge White.

As regards the nomination of P. P. Barbour for Vice President, we declare our decided dissent from it. We had enough of this gentleman at the last Presidential election, when his name was held up for the same office in opposition to Van Buren. His last letter on the eve of that election has destroyed the confidence of the State Rights party in his fitness to say nothing else. He smells too strongly of Jackson-Van Burenism. He can bring no strength to the Whig ticket, but his name would operate as a dead weight.—North Carolina will never support him. We do not believe he could receive the vote of a single State in the Union.

In reference to the Vice Presidency, we would remark, that Judge Mangum has been frequently proposed in different sections of the country as a suitable candidate for that station. The Whig Press of the Old Dominion especially has shown itself favorable to such a nomination. Of Judge Mangum's qualifications there can be but one opinion; and if the Whig Party could unite on him, we cannot imagine a better selection.

On this subject the Virginia Examiner has the following judicious remarks:

"We sincerely regret that we are compelled to differ with our personal and political friends, in not supporting Judge Barbour—we have no alternative left."

"What claims has Judge Barbour on Judge Mangum? Has he more honesty? Has he more capacity? Has he more fitness? Or has he more standing? Is Virginia more entitled to a Vice President than North Carolina? If we were to decide, we are clearly of the opinion that WILLIAM P. MANGUM has many claims, far above Philip P. Barbour—besides, we have no doubt but that Judge Mangum would give the anti-Van Buren Ticket more strength than any man in the United States. A majority of the opposition to the present dynasty cannot, will not, and ought not to surrender to much in the election of President and Vice President; the true State Rights Party have gone as far as they should go, in supporting Judge White, without taking another more objectionable to place upon his ticket."

If this should be done, thousands who yield to White a reluctant support, would throw away their votes, rather than support a ticket so strong impregnated with Jacksonism. The policy of making even a partial surrender of principle, to accomplish a desired object, may be questioned. The mischief which must inevitably result from its total abandonment can never be repaired."

"Mr. Van Buren is expected to arrive in this city, in a few days. His equipage, it is said, exceeds that of any other dignitary who has travelled through the country in a long time. Two splendid match horses went on from here to meet him a few days since. The Vice President travels in his barouche and four, with his out-riders."—New York Daily Advertiser.

We saw it stated some time since, that a carriage was making at the Amherst Coach Manufactory for Mr. Van Buren at a cost of \$1,400. For our part, we shall find no fault with Mr. Van Buren or any other person, because he may choose to travel in princely state. We leave to Van Buren and his satellites the vile delusion, "of the natural enmity of the rich towards the poor," which they have endeavored to impose on the credulous working classes of the North. Van Buren has fed exclusively, these many years, at the Public Crab.—He travels in his carriage worth \$1,400, with four horses and out-riders; a style perhaps unrivalled in this country for sumptuousness and splendor; and his parasites cry out—Lo! the Poor Man's Friend, the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, the ADVOCATE of REFORM, the sworn enemy of the RICH who TRAMPLE on the POOR. And they who will not join in the disgusting idleness to this pampered hypocrite rolling in luxury on the PEOPLE'S MONEY, are stigmatized by his servile presses and interested parasites, as "Aristocrats," the "silk stocking and ruffled shirt gentry," as HIRSD, BRIBED, CORRUPTED by the Bank to calculate the MEER and LOWLY MARTIN VAN BUREN!

Editorial change.—The last No. of the Charlotte Journal appears under the editorial guidance of Mr. R. H. Madra, formerly of this place. From our acquaintance with Mr. Madra, we feel assured that much may be expected from his labors in the Whig cause. He is a gentleman every way qualified for the laborious task which he has assumed. The Journal, hitherto neutral in politics, has hoisted the White flag. Success!

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

As there seems to be a great interest felt on the subject of the Public Lands, and as the People appear anxious to know how their Representatives in the last General Assembly voted upon that subject, we publish, for their information, the Yeas and Nays. It will be seen that both of our Representatives and our Senator voted for the Resolutions submitted by Dr. Henderson, of Surry.

Those who voted for the Resolutions, were—Messrs. Albrighton, R. H. ALEXANDER, G. H. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Bedford, Bell, Blatchford, Black, Brandon, Bray, Brumfield, Canaler, CLEMENT, Coor, CRAIG, Crump, Davenport, Dockery, Dudley, Fleming, Foreman, Gorrell, Graham, Guinn, Hawkins, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Henderson, Henry, Hoke, W. Horton, J. Horton, Houlder, Howard, King, Kittrell, Latham, Lilly, Lindsey, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Manley, Manney, Martin, Matthews, Monk, Mullen, McCleese, M'Lean, M'Neil, M'Pherson, Norcum, Ousby, Outlaw, Perkins, Poindester, Rush, Sewell, Sloan, Smallwood, G. Smith, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tillet, Tomlinson, Walsworth, Walker, Watson, Waugh, Weaver, J. Williams, Williams of Green, Williams of Richmond, Witche, Ziglar.

Those who voted against them, were—Messrs. Bodie, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Bynum, Byrum, Carter, Fitz Randolph, Foushee, Frink, Gwyn, Harris, Haywood, Hutchison, R. Jones, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, Lyon, Marsteller, Perry, Potts, Powell, Register, Roebuck, Slade, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Tatham, Whitfield, Williamson.

The Senate, it will be recollected, refused to consider these Resolutions, but laid them on the table, which amounted to a rejection of them.

Those who voted for laying the Resolutions on the table, were—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Brumfield, Burns, Cooper, Cowper, Dossan, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Warren, Edwards of Person, Ennett, Flynt, Floss, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, M'Gormick, Montgomery of Hertford, Moyer, of Green, Staley, Spaight, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche, Wilson.

Those who voted against laying them on the table, were—Messrs. Barco, Bateman, B. E. A. D., Caldwell, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Little, Lowry, M'Millan, M'Queen, M'Williams, Martin, Mast, Montgomery of Orange, Moyer of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shipp, Wellborn.

The WHITE Cause.—The most cheering prospects of the success of the People's candidate for next President are daily crowding upon us. In this State the honest portion of the Van Buren party are dumb-founded by the nomination of such a man as R. M. Johnson for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren.

The pill is too bitter, they cannot swallow it.—And we cannot blame them for it, though they deserve to be punished with a membership of Col. Johnson's domestic circle the balance of their lives, to answer for the political sin they committed in aiding the base scheme of the Baltimore Caucusists.

We think that, if Mr. Van Buren actually had any real merit of his own, or any claims upon the support of the American People for the first office in their gift, his being associated with such a morally and politically corrupt man as R. M. Johnson should blast them forever.—Judge the man by his associates."

Our exchange papers are crowded with the proceedings of the meetings of the People in favor of Judge White. Even in Kentucky the white ball is rolling.—A recent letter from a highly respectable gentleman of that State, says—"This State will go for White—the nomination of Johnson for Vice President has blasted what few prospects Van Buren ever had here. Johnson is least respected at home, where he is best known."

From Alabama, too, we have cheering news. The following extract of a letter, though of a private character, we have ventured to publish. It comes from a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing in the Mobile Congressional District, and dated June 29:

"This District is decidedly White—judging from the candidates for Congress. Gen. Murphy, our late Representative, is a White man, but has declined a reelection. F. S. Lyon, who is a candidate to fill the seat of Gen. M., is a White man. Col. Bires, who is also a candidate for Congress, is not only a White man, but, for many years, has been an avowed State Rights man. There is a Mr. Bayler also a candidate for Congress in this district. The contest will be between Lyon and Bates. They are both high-minded honorable men, and the cause of White can lose nothing by the election of either."

Martin Van Buren has issued proposals to print by subscription what purports to be a History of his own life, and of Col. Johnson's. It is understood to be concocted by Martin himself, Attorney General Butler, and the Kitchen. It is to be published in the name of a Mr. William Emmons historiographer to the Her Apparent.

We have received another No. of the Apprentices Companion, and again recommend it as admirably suited not only to the class of readers for whom it is especially intended, but as furnishing much valuable instruction to the more indolent ones of our land who perhaps in the pride of their erudition, would spurn the name of apprentice.

"Tall Oaks from little Acorns grow."—From a few remarks of ours, in regard to the Camden Cotton market, a considerable controversy has grown up between "A Cotton Buyer in Cheraw," and the Editor of the Camden Journal; but, before the matter at issue was settled between them, a third man appears in the last Watchman, who writes from King st., Charleston, and conclusively (as he probably thinks), settles the whole affair in favor of Charleston. Now, we are not anxious to take up the cudgels in favor of either party; but we think a part of the reasoning of the writer in the Watchman is entirely fallacious. We cannot conceive how it is, when the prices for Cotton are almost as good at Cheraw as at Charleston, that our planters can clear more money by carrying their crops to the latter market, at a great increase of expense, labor, and time. The difficulties with which the Cheraw merchant has to contend in transporting the Cotton after he buys it, matters nothing with the planter, so he gets a fair price for his cotton. We do not believe that, let them open whatever source of communication they may, between Cheraw and Camden, the Charleston market can ever supersede that of Cheraw in interest to the planters in this section of country.

At a recent Convention of the Whig Party of Rhode Island, the Hon. Tristram Burgess, and Henry V. Cranston, Esq., were nominated as the candidates for Congress from that State—it being entitled to but two members. The same Convention nominated Daniel Webster for next President of the United States.

Some time since, we published an account of a negro outrage in Hartford, Conn. We see by the newspapers that a Mr. Congdon, an abolitionist some where down East, was cow-hided by a free negro. "Saved him right!"

Extract from a Letter received some time since, dated

HARTFORD Conn., — 1835.

**** "Our Legislature has just terminated its Session. Executive Patronage has been too strong for principle—this State is sold to Van Buren.

**** "Editor of the Jackson Van Buren Print here, the gross adulter of the Kitchen Administration, and blind defender of all its measures, has been appointed Comptroller.

**** "They have obeyed the general party instructions and passed a Resolution requiring our Senators to vote for Tom Benton's expunging Resolutions.

**** "But it was confidently anticipated that the Spoils Party would, on coming into power, fill all offices at their disposal with such as had earned their reward by their partisan zeal. The audacity, and the shamelessness however of the Van Burens were even greater than I could have believed. They attempted to bring the Judges of our Supreme Court under the proscription of Party. In this State the Judges are removable by the Governor on a vote of two thirds of the Legislature. We have a learned, virtuous, independent, irreproachable Judiciary, which has not as far as I know, been even charged with soiling the purity of its ermine in the filth of party. And its unassailable integrity is its crime. They were to be displaced to make room for the fitting tools of the Jackson Van Buren Party.—Our upright and talented Chief Justice was to have been succeeded by an individual not possessing the confidence of the community either in his moral soundness or legal attainments.—**** a notorious bellowing office-holder of this city. Fortunately their nefarious scheme failed, and Old Connecticut was spared a scene of deep disgrace. The Party on counting their noses in Caucus, for this move, mustered a majority was understood, of the House, but would not make up the requisite majority of two thirds. ****"

We give this extract as it is with only this comment: Let the People here see the promised fruits of Van Burenism.

The Convention.—At our latest dates from Raleigh, the Convention was expected to adjourn to-day, (11th) as they had got through with the most important business before them. For particulars we refer the reader to the following extracts.

From the Raleigh Register, of July 7.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Debate on the 32nd Article, which we noticed in our last, was not arrested until Wednesday, when the Convention determined, by a vote of 74 to 53, to amend the Article, by striking out the word Protestant, and inserting the word Christian. The effect of this amendment, if literally construed, will be to exclude from office all (and a long train of course, Jews), who deny the truth of the Christian religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or new Testament.

The speeches delivered on the occasion, cannot fail to prove a rich treat to the public. Judge Gaston's speech, which occupied the best part of two days in the delivery, was decidedly the greatest effort which it has ever been our good fortune to hear, and surpassed the most elevated anticipations of an audience long sensible of that gentleman's great and merited fame. It will hereafter be ranked among the first specimens of powerful Oratory, that our country has ever produced, and be read with delight, as long as talents and learning are admired. But the rich and finely modulated intonations of his voice—his animated and powerful delivery—must be lost to all, but those who witnessed the display of his powers and spontaneously acknowledged their influence.

On Thursday, the Convention determined, by a vote of 74 to 41, to elect the Governor of the State by the People, biennially.

The whole of Friday was occupied with the Report of the Committee appointed to arrange the Senatorial Districts, and apportion the Members of the House of Commons. The following is, we believe, a correct statement of the number of Representatives to which the several Counties will be entitled under the new Constitution:

SENATE:

Northampton, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Halifax, Nash, Wake, Franklin, Johnston, Warren, Edgecombe, Pitt, Wayne, Craven, Chatham, Granville, Person, Cumberland, Sampson, New-Hanover, Duplin, Onslow, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Rockingham, Orange, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Rowan, Davidson, Surry, Lincoln, Iredell, Rutherford, and Mecklenburg Counties will each be entitled to a Senator, making, in all, 37.

The remaining 13 Senators are distributed as follows:—1 to Perquimans and Pasquotank; 1 to Camden and Currituck; 1 to Gates and Chowan; 1 to Washington and Tyrrell; 1 to Green and Lenoir; 1 to Beaufort and Hyde; 1 to Carteret and Jones; 1 to Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus; 1 to Robeson and Richmond; 1 to Moore and Montgomery; 1 to Wilkes and Ashe; 1 to Burke, Yancey, and 1 of Brunswick, and 1 to 3 of Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon.

COMMONS:

The following Counties will be entitled each to one Member, viz:—Brunswick, Columbia, Chowan, Greene, Haywood, Jones, Macon, Tyrrell, Washington, Ashe, Bladen, Camden, Currituck, Carteret, Cabarrus, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Moore, Martin, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Yancey—23.

The following Counties will be entitled to two Members each, viz:—Anson, Buncombe, Cumberland, Craven, Caswell, Davidson, Edgecombe, Randolph, Rockingham, Person, Beaufort, Bertie, Duplin, Franklin, Johnston, Montgomery, New-Hanover, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, Warren and Wayne—34.

The following Counties to three Commons each, viz: Guilford, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Rutherford, Wake, Surry, Burke, Chatham, Granville, Halifax, Iredell, and Stokes—36.

And the following to four each, viz: Lincoln and Orange—in all 120.

The Convention met for a few moments on Saturday, the 4th of July, but the only business transacted was to receive the following Report, on the subject of private Legislation, from the Committee of Thirteen, through the Chairman, Mr. Meares.

All laws relating to the Administration of Justice, shall be uniform throughout the State.

The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony; but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law, to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any bastard, or to restore to the rights of Citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime.

Whenever a Bill of a private nature shall be introduced into either House of the General Assembly, it shall not be passed upon, until a tax of \$10 has been paid, by the person introducing the same, to the Clerk of the House, to be by him accounted for, and paid over to the Treasurer of the State.

From Cheraw.—Our letter from Messrs. LaCoste & M'Kay, of the 6th instant, states, that Cotton has declined since the accounts from Liverpool of the 27th of May; we quote it at 17 to 20 cents—very little coming to market. Whiskey 40 & 47; Pepper 10; Ginger 10; Spice 10; Corn 93 & 91 00; Flour, northern, 95 & 90; Flour, country, 93 50.

1693. We present Jer Shear for idleness, walking up and down the street in neglect of his calling.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT CONCORD.

According to previous arrangements, the citizens of Cabarrus, and the adjoining Counties, assembled in the town of Concord, at an early hour, for the purpose of celebrating the sixtieth Anniversary of American Independence. At the hour of 11 o'clock, a procession was formed in the street fronting Dr. Harris', with the Military, who volunteered their services on the occasion, in front. The Gentlemen next in order, the Ladies who honored us with their presence, the patriots of '76, Committee of Arrangements, Orator and Reader of the Declaration, President and Vice President and Parson forming the rear, all under the command of Major Izan Cannon, as Marshal of the day, who, before reaching the stand, brought the rear in front. After being seated, a prayer was offered up to the throne of God by the Rev. Dr. Robeson; when, after a few introductory remarks, the Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. C. P. McKee, and an elegant and appropriate oration delivered by William S. Harris. After the services were over, the company proceeded to the Concord Hotel, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared for the occasion by Dr. Harris, upwards of one hundred partook of the feast. After the cloth was removed, the following were announced as the Regular Toasts:

1. The Declaration of Independence: A beacon of liberty to an enslaved world.

2. The day we celebrate: Never will it cease to be joyously remembered until the funeral knell of liberty and patriotism, be sounded throughout our Union.

3. The Statesmen and Heroes of '76: May their memories be immortal.

4. George Washington: The adamant of his character unscathed by the lapse of time.

5. General Lafayette: Whilst liberty and patriotism finds an abiding place in our country, his memory will be cherished as second only to our illustrious Washington.

6. The Signers of the Declaration of Independence: May a halo of glory encircle their memories.

7. The Union: Cemented by the blood of our fathers, let not heartless ambition and grasping avarice, which cemented its birth, produce its dissolution.

8. North Carolina: Old Rip give signs of resurrection.

9. The Senate of the U. States: Their patriotism worthy the best days of this Republic.

10. Willie P. Mangum: The fearless opposer of lawless power, and able defender of the people's rights, may they honor him with their confidence.

11. David L. Swain: Our present Governor, the pride of our State, may she delight to honor him.

12. The Orator of the Day: May the native talent of North Carolina find encouragement in her own bosom.

13. The Fair: The only endurable aristocracy, who elect without votes, govern without laws, decide without appeal, and are never in the wrong—(Repeated, and with three cheers.)

The following are some of the

VOLUNTEER TOASTS:

By Gen. P. Barringer, President of the day.—This day 59 years ago our forefathers declared themselves free from the yoke of Great Britain: let us, their sons, this day declare ourselves ready to oppose the chains preparing for us and our children by Martin Van Buren and the Baltimore Caucus.

By Archibald Houston, Esq., 1st Vice President.—The Archibald Houston: May he never preside over the destinies of a Free People.

By Col. George Barnhart, 2nd Vice President. The surviving Patriots of '76: May their future days be crowned with peace, as their former was with glory.

By Maj. Izan Cannon. The Whigs of the 11th Congressional District: May they show to the world, on the 13th of August next, their abhorrence to Collar men and Collar principles.

By Samuel Harris, Esq. Hon. Hugh L. White and Hon. Willie P. Mangum: May the first receive the highest office within the gift of the American People, and the latter the second.

By Levi Hope, Esq. The People of the United States: the source of all power: May they seek to be enlightened, to be able to judge between right and wrong, that they may show to the world that they are able to govern themselves by electing Judge White President.

By Capt. Moses Pitts. H. W. Connor: A useless Representative to his District and State, but a useful tool in the hands of Martin Van Buren, the office-holder, and office-seekers.

By Capt. C. McKee. Public Opinion: The ultimate arbiter, alight in all things, as freemen, we recognize none so mighty as to defy its power, none so lowly as to escape its effects.

By R. W. Allison. North Carolina: Rich in resources, may she try experiments to ebb the mighty tide of emigration.

By R. C. Carson, of Clear Creek. The Whig Candidates of Mecklenburg: Fighting under the banner of freemen, and Whitemen, may they achieve a glorious victory over Van Burenism and Tecumseh.

By John W. Sailer. Hon. J. C. Calhoun: The firm supporter of the Constitution and the laws, the friend of his country, the foe of her enemies, may the remembrance of his good deeds ever be cherished by freemen.

By George Klutts, Esq. May the Ship from Lincoln sail next December with the top sails spread, safe to the City of Washington.

By Col. William C. Meares. Martin Van Buren: The prodigy of modern times, in whose character are blended the ambition of Napoleon, the treachery of Arnold, the duplicity of Burr, and the cunning of the Devil.

By C. Phillips. Henry Clay: A Demagogue in debate, a Secretist in action, and in patriotism a worthy disciple of our great Washington.

By Wm. Barringer. The fame of Washington:—Bounded only by the circuit of the Sun, based upon the eternal foundations of Liberty and Virtue, and lifting its broad columns to the skies, it will continue to stand immutable and imperishable, while truth and mercy shall endure on the earth, looking down upon all things else passing to oblivion, gathering strength from the waste of centuries, and brightening amid the ruins of time.

By Thomas S. Henderson. The Ladies: The binders of our affections, the folders, gatherers, and collectors of our enjoyments.

By James Corrigan, Esq. May the blood of a Davidson, a Falls, and a Rutherford never be trampled upon by unallotted feet.

By James S. High. Hon. H. L. White: A native of North Carolina, honorable and independent, may he receive the highest office within the gift of the American People.

By A. H. Moss. The young men of Concord and Cabarrus: When their country shall need them, may their readiness prove their devotion, and their watch word be our country, right or wrong.

By James W. Huggins, late of Crockett's District.—The Ladies: They have their ways, and for all that, and for all that, the fact is, there is no doing without them; so go, ahead. (Three cheers.)

By D. M. Walker. The 4th of July: May it be annually celebrated by every true Democrat of the Union, while the Eagle soars and the Star-spangled Banner waves "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

By F. G. Logan. North and South Carolina: Identified in interest and in feeling, may the same spirit which united them in '76, in opposition to foreign oppression, animate and unite them against wiggery and nullification doctrines and despotism at home.

By C. L. Partee, of Rowan. The Dinner: The balmy air and lively scene that surrounds the food renders it doubly delicious.

REMOVAL.

DAVID WATSON, CABINET-MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop from his old stand, to the opposite side of the Street, four doors South of John Murphy's Store, and nearly opposite the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to execute all orders for articles, in his line in a very superior manner, at short notice, and on moderate terms. He will keep regularly for sale, such Furniture as Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, Tables, Candle-stands, Wash-stands, &c., &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his customers for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

TO DEBTORS:—All those indebted to the undersigned must positively come forward and settle their accounts, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Salisbury, July 11, 1835. DAVID WATSON.

BRICE WANTED.

THE Committee of Concord Presbytery will receive Proposals for making and delivering

250,000 BRICKS

At the site of the Manual Labor School, on the public road leading from Statesville to Charlotte—one mile below the Iredell line—until the 1st day of August, 1835.

Proposals may be directed to either of the Committee, under name, or to Hickory Grove Post-Office, Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

W. L. DAVIDSON, W. S. ALLISON, ROBERT POTTS, JOHN D. GRAHAM, JOHN WILLIAMSON, Committee.

P. S. The Committee will meet at the house of W. L. Davidson, on the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

p—3 July 11, 1835.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

Lincolnton, Lincoln County, No. Caro.,

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A. MOSES T. ABERNATHY, James Atkinson, Miles Abernathy, Sr., Newton Alexander.

B. David B. Bonick, Jacob Baker, Allen Baker, Joshua Beam, John Bull, or his children, Robert Brown, Benjamin Bell, Gov. H. G. Burton.

C. David Club, David Crouse, Jacob Thompson Call, Robert Childers.

D. Thomas Dickson, or Esther Davis, Luke Davis, or James Bevis & Co., Peter Dellinger, Jacob Dator.

E. B. M. Elney, Wm. Entley, James Entley.

F. Barbara Fulbright, Jeremiah Frayser, R. Falls, James Ferguson.

G. Nelson Gentry, Samuel Gales, Jeremiah Goodson, Solomon Rudisell, or Abner Goodson.

H. William Hughes, Lewis Hinkle.

I. Absalom Jarrell, James W. Irvin.

K. Simon Kilian, John Keener, Abram Kishler, Christopher Kizer, Joseph Keistler.

L. Daniel Lutz, Josiah Lantz, George Lantz—(3.) John Lowe, Joshua Loe, George Leonard.

M. John Munn, Alexander M'Gorkle, Spirious Murphy, Col. A. Moony, Joseph Morris, John Marton, Jas. M'Ginnis, George Mauney, John M'Clintgham, Moses Marton.

N. James Nial, Adam Niell.

O. Michael Quicker.

R. Jacob Ransour, Franklin Rejnharst, Ro. Ramsey, Wm. Roderick, Peter Rejn, John Roberts.

S. A. N. W. Sellers—2, David Shogler, Geo. Shyers, Samuel Sullivan, Elizabeth Shuford, Eliza Snyder, Margaret A. Springs, Collins Smith, Ezekiel Sullivan, Robert Smith, William Summey, Alexander Shetley, Matthew Stroup, David G. Smith.

T. David Thornbury, James or Absalom Taylor.

W. Miles Wilson, Vincent Wood, John Webster, Henry Warren, Elizabeth Ware, John Wacaser, or James Cady, Solomon Willson.

Y. Noah H. Yarber.

July 11, 1835. C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT

Lexington, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1835.

A. Rev. D. C. Allen.

B. Mrs. Jane Brinkley, John G. Beckham—2, Haly Brown.

F.

Poetic Recitations

"The crowd, O happy! that every day,
In which you can feel or sense the day;
For that the rest of the world is gone,
And that the world is left to you alone."

THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

With cherub smile, the prattling boy,
Who, on the veteran's breast reclines,
Has thrown aside his favorite toy,
And round his gentle fingers twines
Those scattered locks, that with the night
Of four score years are snowy white;
And as the scar arrests his view,
He cries, "grand pa, who wounded you?"
"My child, 'tis five and fifty years,
This very day, this very hour,
Since from a scar of blood and tears,
Where valor fell by hostile power—
I saw retire the setting sun,
Behind the hills of Lexington;
While pale and lifeless on the plain
My brother lay for freedom slain."
"And ere that night—the first that spoke
In thunder to our land—was o'er,
Amidst the clouds of fire and smoke,
I felt my garments wet with gore!
'Tis since that dread and wild affray,
That trying, dark, eventful day,
From this calm April eve so far,
I wear upon this cheek a scar."
"When thou to manhood shalt be grown,
And I am gone to dust to sleep,
May freedom's rights be still thine own,
And thou and thine in quiet reap,
The unlighted produce of the soil,
In which my blood bedewed the soil!
And while those fruits thou shalt enjoy,
Bethink thee of this scar, my boy!"
"And should my country's voice be heard,
To bid her children fly to arms,
Gird on thy grandfathers' trusty sword;
And undismayed by war's alarms,
Remember on the battle field,
I made the land of God my shield!
And, be thou spared like me to tell,
What bare me up, while others fell."

VARIETY.

The Printer.—Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body; he knows not whom; his money is scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, his type, his journeyman's labor, his living, &c., must be punctually paid for. You Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, and a hundred others that I could name, have taken his paper, and your wives, and your children, and your neighbours have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper, you think very hard of the printer or the post for it; you had rather go without your best meal, than be deprived of your newspaper. Have you ever complied with the terms of your subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with his money, as he has to furnish you with the paper? Have you contributed your mite, for his hand-work and head-work? If you have not, go pay him off, and sin no more.

From the United States Telegraph.
ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

Police Intelligence Extraordinary!
Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?—Jon.
I will drive the out of thy kingdom with a dagger of Ith.

A raw-boned, lantern-jawed, bow-legged, ragged, and measly looking infant of twenty, was brought before one of the Magistrates of this City, last Tuesday, on the affidavits of the President's porter and gardener, alleging that the prisoner had attempted to assassinate Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of North America.

Magistrate.—What is your name?
Prisoner.—My name is Haynes.

Mag.—Your Christian, or rather, your legal name?

Pris.—Jonathan among the Prophets, or rather, as you say of them, as it is written.

Mag.—Where are you from?

Pris.—Vermont.

Mag.—What brought you to Washington?

Pris.—Shank's mare, I guess.

Mag.—Do you mean that you walked all the way?

Pris.—'Ees a' most all.

Mag.—How far is it?

Pris.—A pretty long walk, I guess.

Mag.—What business do you follow?

Pris.—Salting and killing.

Mag.—Mr. Clerk, write down assaulting and killing. You are paid, I suppose for your work?

Pris.—Generally.

Mag.—Write down that the prisoner is generally paid for assaulting and killing. Were you ever in the Senate of the United States?

Pris.—No; but I have been in the Legislature of Vermont; but that 'ere kind of business did not give well, and I took to pork and prophecy.

Mag.—This fellow is as crazy as a bed-bug.

Mr. Slocum (the President's porter), what do you know about this business?

Slocum.—May it please your honor, I was walking about the hall of the President's House, for you see I can't stand sitting—just to amuse myself, you know, when the door bell rung as if all the devils in Hell were there; and says I to myself, and what are you after there, you rascal? for I seed the fellow come up the steps, as ragged as your honor, a corporation note; and says I, what do you want? I want to see the President, says he. But you shan't do no such thing, says I. But I am a prophet, says he, and I have come to see the President to give me back the letters I wrote to him, about the burnt-offerings and sacrifices. And what burnt-offering says I. The Treasury Department, says he. And what sacrifices? says I. The sacrifices of the killed calf at the Baltimore Convention, says he. And then, your honor, I fetched the fellow a kick, and he sang out murder, in Irish, and the gardener came up; and so, ye see, we catch him in the act.

Mag.—Mr. Clerk, can you throw any more light on this business?

Officer.—The porter has given the substance of all he told me. When I took the prisoner out of the hands of the porter and gardener, I searched him thoroughly.

Mag.—What deadly weapons did you find about him?

Off.—I found a wooden shaver, very greasy, and a small piece of pack-thread with a fish-bone stucked to it.

Mag.—Jonathan, what did you mean to do with the shaver?

Jonathan.—I guess I'd stuck it into somebody.

Mag.—Who?

Jon.—Some whole hog, I guess.

Mag.—And what did you mean to do with that fish-hook?

Jon.—I intended, kind a, to bait it with a proclamation, and bob for an office.

Mag.—Circumstances are very strong against you.

Jon.—I hoped to get along by hook or by crook, that's all.

Mag.—Did you mean to kill the President?

Jon.—I tell you my business is hog-killing. It would have gone against the grain to have stuck a wooden skewer into his Excellency's body. Do you think I intended to put a hook into Leviathan's nose?—but touching the sins of David,

Mag.—You must go to jail, Sir!

Jon.—The prophet Amos opened his mouth, and—

Mag.—Hold your tongue, Sir!

Jon.—The sons of Levi—

Mag.—Silence!

Jon.—And Isaac said,—

Mag.—I'll gag you, Jonathan!

Jon.—Andrew, the son of a—

Mag.—Silence! I say, Officers take this fellow to jail. He is fully committed for flat burglary, and an attempt to kill the President of the United States, with the deadly weapons, namely: one wooden hog-skewer, of no value; and one fish-hook and pack-thread, being of the value of half a mill, thereabouts, more or less.

The prisoner was accordingly committed.

We have seldom met with a more agreeable *feu d'esprit* than the following, which we copy from the Saturday's Magazine, for April 11:

RURAL CHRONICLE.

APRIL.—Departures.—For the north, —Frost, Eq., and suite, amongst whom we noticed Messrs. Woodcock, Fieldfare, Redwing, &c., &c.

Arrivals.—Early in the month, Mr. and Mrs. Swallow; family expected to follow soon. N. B. Mr. and Mrs. S. go out very little as yet.

The Messrs. Blackbird and Thrush have begun to give their annual concert for the season. Their respective ladies "are at home."

The musical foreigner of distinction, the Signor Cuckoo, whose favorite cantatus are so repeatedly encored, is said to be on the look out for lodgings in the neighborhood. Strange stories are in circulation respecting a branch of the Sparrow family.

The Widow Nightingale to her seat in Poplar Island.

The Misses Martin for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Rook have made a great progress in their new dwelling, which is built on the old site.

The Wren family, so famous in the annals of architecture, have lately designed some edifices, which show them to be as skillful as ever in that admirable art.

Court News.—*Gazette Extraordinary.*

Yesterday, her Serene Highness, Queen Flora, held her first drawing room this season, which was most numerous attended. The court opened soon after sunrise; Mr. Skylark was in attendance to announce the company.

The Misses Daisy were the earliest visitors; after which arrivals were constant.

Messrs. Bagle, Broom, Lilac, Orchis, Periwinkle, Ranunculus, Stellaria, &c., all richly and tastefully attired.

The numerous family of the Anemones paid their devoirs early. These elegantes were variously habited; some wore rich scarlet bodices, others purple white, and green, almost surpassed in beauty their more splendid relatives.

The Misses Violet, on their return to the country, introduced by the Ladies Primrose; the amiable and modest appearance of the former was much noticed; the costume of each party was thought very becoming, and skillfully assorted, to set off the charms of both.

The Misses Blue-Bell wore robes of azure tulle, and were much admired for the sylph-like elegance of their forms.

The beautiful Germanander family, with their never-to-be-forgotten eyes of heavenly blue, attracted universal attention.

The arrival of the Rose family was anxiously expected.

The Misses Cowslip were presented. It has been the fashion to call them the "pretty rustics," but they were most graciously received, and the delicate propriety of their dress and manners much admired.

The Lady Cardamines, costumes of the finest linen.

Mrs. Tulip, body and train of crimson and gold. This truly grand dress had a superb effect.

Messrs. Chonnet, Oak, Birch, Lime, &c., &c., sported new bright green liveries, of various shades.

Messrs. Blackthorn, Pear, Apple, &c., &c., crowded round their sovereign, eager to pay their dutiful homage. They made a magnificent show in rich suits of white, red, and green.

The company were greatly delighted with a concert of vocal music from a large party of the best performers in the neighborhood, consisting wholly of amateurs.

The Court broke up, having partaken of a few drops of light and charming beverage, but not before the Widow Nightingale, (who had joined the performers of the morning) had been entreated to favor the company with a song; the well-bred lady instantly complied, and poured upon the ears of her delighted auditors one of her most heart-thrilling melodies.

From the New York Morning Herald.

Col. Burr, we learn, is now very much indisposed, and cannot be expected to live long. He is eighty years of age: He says, the other day, for a particular friend of his early years, under the impression that he had not long to leave in the world. "I sent for you," said he, "I sent for you now, because at another time we might merely look in each other's faces, but have no disposition to talk." He then handed over to his friend several important manuscripts, part of them intended for publication after his death.

Among those papers, there is a highly interesting journal which Col. Burr kept during his travels in Europe, after the unfortunate affair between him and General Hamilton. For beauty of description, clearness of remark, and originality of thought, we are informed, this journal is particularly pre-eminent. It will be recollected, that Colonel Burr, while in Europe, moved in the highest circles, was intimate with the leading politicians of England and France, and associated with them in private and in public. Part of this journal is in the form of familiar letters, written to the late Mrs. Alston, of whom a story was recently published, which, in Col. Burr's opinion, is ridiculous and improbable. The grace, beauty, and feeling which are scattered through these letters, are heightened from the circumstance of their being written to his beloved daughter.

There is, also, we learn, a large number of highly important letters from European correspondents of high rank, throwing light on his mysterious expedition to Mexico, which Mr. Jefferson turned so effectually against him as treason against the United States. It appears that William Pitt, then the British Premier, was concerned in that project, and specially countenanced the attempt of Col. Burr. England was then at war with Spain, and the British Cabinet was very desirous of crippling their power in the South American possessions.

Of that period of his life, during which he was a formidable competitor with Mr. Jefferson, for the Presidency, there is no letter or document remaining. That portion of Col. Burr's eventful life rests, therefore, on his own personal character, for truth and accuracy. In that respect, he stands on precisely the same footing as Mr. Jefferson.

The letters and memoirs of Jefferson made a great sensation in the world when they appeared—those of Burr are calculated, from their revelations, touching important periods of history, to be even more interesting.

The papers and documents already put by Col. Burr into the hands of his early friend for publication after his death, would fill several volumes of modern typography.

The following paragraph not only gives us a pleasing account of one of the most elegant structures of this country, but conveys some useful hints, both in an architectural and practical point of view:

Astor's Hotel—Decidedly the largest private structure and the most chaste and beautiful in its architecture, of any edifice whatever in our city—is rapidly progressing to completion. For some days, the side-walk has been fenced in to give an opportunity to raise one of the ponderous columns of granite which flank the vestibule or great entrance on Broadway. This precaution was deemed necessary, to prevent accident to the throng of persons who are constantly passing in this part of our great thoroughfare; but who, during this interruption, have run a greater risk from their preferring to pass through this narrow part of the street, close to the fence, because it is the fashionable side, rather than pass over to the park side. It is a miracle, that some have not been trodden under foot by the cavalcade of omnibusses and hacks which have necessarily been more crowded together here than they are in other parts of Broadway. We are rejoiced that the column is now erected, and hope that the other will be put up as expeditiously. The one raised is a solid block, near 20 feet in height, including its capital, and about 34 to 4 feet in diameter, deeply fluted, and tapering very gradually from the base. It is of the same dark blue Boston granite as the large oblong blocks, of which the entire edifice is composed. A remarkable feature of the building is, that there is no cement between the joints of the blocks, and that the fronts present a smooth, handsome surface, without any ornament whatever, which, with the symmetrical position and harmonious arrangement of the windows, gives an air of mathematical simplicity to the building which demonstrates the superior elegance of this classic style of architecture over the gingerbread finery which disfigures so many of our edifices. The whole, too, has been raised by the crane and crane without any scaffolding. We wish this building may be studied and copied after as a model by our architects generally. It is high time that the money making jobbing system of running up to an extreme height, grotesque shells of brick work, riddled with windows and so shamefully thin in their walls, that they tumble down the moment the timbers which support them are burnt by fire, should be abandoned. The melancholy catastrophe which happened a year or two since to the large new store on Cliff-street, where several lives were crushed under the ruins, is a dreadful lesson to those who, to satisfy their cupidity and for greater cheapness, cause these living coffins to be constructed. The municipal authority should take the matter in hand, and establish a board of ediles, as the Romans did, or commissioners, to superintend the erection of all buildings according to some secure and substantial plan.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

For the Ladies.—A way to make Calicoes wash clean.—Lutose three gills of Salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calico in, while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent—and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady, who has frequently made the experiment herself.

History.—When, after the battle of Aumale, in which Henry IV. of France was wounded, he inquired, from the officers collected round his bed, what had passed subsequent to his having left the field, and found that no two agreed in their narratives, he exclaimed, "and yet, thus it is that history must be written!"

Curious Verdict.—During the Spring Circuits in England, this year, the Jury, who had doubts of the prisoners guilt, came to a strange compromise, and their foreman gravely answered the usual question, by saying, "Not Guilty, if he will leave the town!"

Power of Ugliness.—Mirabeau was both the ugliest man and the most effective orator in France. He was proud of his ill looks, and counted his personal appearance of great advantage to him as a speaker. "You know not," said he, "all the power of my ugliness."

Girard College.—Some idea of the splendor and magnificence of the Girard College, now erecting in Philadelphia, may be formed from the fact—that the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars has been contracted to be paid for the mechanic's labor upon each of the marble caps, placed upon the thirty four Corinthian columns, intended to adorn the outside of the building. It is estimated, that, to complete each of the caps, it will require the continued daily labor of two mechanics for upwards of one year. The aggregate cost of the thirty four columns, embracing materials, labor of finishing, and cost of erecting, may be conjectured, when the cost of labor upon the caps alone amounts to fifty four thousand two hundred dollars.

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A Splendid Line of Hacks, FROM Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch,—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through

Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury are regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for S. L. E. P.

(*) The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

(*) Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

(*) All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, . . . 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is cheaper.

Valuable Stand for a Tavern FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of removing to the South-West, Offers for Sale the large and commodious TAVERN which he occupies, situated in the Town of Charlotte, North Carolina, three doors west of the Courthouse. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed. The Kitchen, Stables, Crib, &c., are in good repair. Its present patronage liberal. For the purposes of a Tavern, this House affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is the thorough-fare of the travelling from the North and Eastern sections of the Union to the South and South-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be offered at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease. W. M. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, June 27, 1835.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, Lincoln County, N. C.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, begs leave to announce to his former patrons and the public—especially invalids and gentlemen or families who may desire a pleasant Summer Retreat—that his establishment is now ready for their reception, and that he is prepared to accommodate them in a style, he flatters himself, that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; at least, no efforts shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable.

WILLIAM S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, June 6, 1835.

TILFORD'S Patent Straw-Cutter.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the exclusive right for Making, Using, and Vending the above valuable Machine, for the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, and Cabarrus, offers the same to the Farmers of those Counties at a very low price; the right of making single Machines can be had at any time. He will have a number of Machines made in a very short time for sale.

JAMES COLES.

Rowan County, March 21, 1835.

Take Notice!

THAT, in three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North-Carolina, for the renewal of Certificates for three Shares of Stock in the said Bank, in the name of Eliza Conner, (now Eliza Simonton); said Certificates having been lost or mislaid.

WM. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, April 25, 1835.

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 5th of April last, an indentured apprentice, by the name of ROWLAND J. HILTON, about sixteen years of age. All persons are hereby warned from employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for his delivery at my residence, but no expense paid.

LEVIN WARD.

Rowan County, June 20, 1835.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY SEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Morganton, N. C., On Wednesday, the 29th July, 1835, ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL \$6,000!

PRIZE \$6,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 6,000 DOLLARS is \$6,000

1 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000

10 " of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000

10 " of 500 DOLLARS is 5,000

10 " of 400 DOLLARS is 4,000

10 " of 300 DOLLARS is 3,000

10 " of 200 DOLLARS is 2,000

100 " of 100 DOLLARS is 10,000

100 " of 50 DOLLARS is 5,000

116 " of 30 DOLLARS is 3,480

201 " of 20 DOLLARS is 4,020

300 " of 15 DOLLARS is 4,500

6,000 " of 10 DOLLARS is 60,000

6,000 " of 6 DOLLARS is 36,000

6,000 " of 4 DOLLARS is 24,000

18,869 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000